# BILL NOT IN EFFECT

Position of Senator McIlwaine on the Pure Elections Measure.

#### THE BASIS OF HIS OPINION

Some Solid Reasons Are Given for the Belief That He Entertains.

Senator William B. Mcliwaine, of Petersburg, takes issue with the attorneyseneral in the opinion recently given by that official that the Barksdale law went into force and effect July 1st. He is clearly of the opinion that the law did not become effective at that time, and while admitting that the Legislature had the power to state when the law would have become effective, he makes the point that it did not so specify, and bill to be governed by the general provi-In support of his assertion concerning

the pure elections law, the senator quote the pure elections law, the senator quotes section 53 of the Constitution, which provides that "no law, except a general appropriation law, shall take effect until at least ninety days after the adjournment of the session of the General Assembly at which it was enacted, unless in the case of an emergency (which emergency whall be expressed in the body of the bill), the General Assembly shall otherwise direct by a vote of four-fifths of the members voting in each house," etc.

constitution's Provisions.

That is a general provision applicable to all legislatures held under the new Constitution. The schedule which prescribes the enlarged and specific powers granted to the present General Assembly is then quoted, as follows:

"The General Assembly which convende on the first Wednesday in December, 1901, shall be called by the Governor to meet in session at the Capitol at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1902. It shall be vested with all the powers, charged with all the reserve to the General Assembly, except as to the limitations upon the period of its easion, qualifications of members, and as to the time at which any of its acts shall take effect," etc.

Section 4 of the Code of 1887, concerning the "Commencement of Statutes," prescribes that: "Every act of Assembly shall commence and be in force upon and after the first day of July next succeeding the day it becomes a law, unless another day for the commencement of the continue o

DAY NOT MENTIONED.

Mr. McIlwaine lays especial stress upon the condition noted in the statute quoted, "unless another day for the cammencement thereof be particularly mentioned in the act itself." The act does not provide "another day," and Mr. McIlwaine contends that, failing to do so, the Barksdale pure elections law comes within the application of the section of the Constitution quoted above.

Section 53 of the Constitution provides that no law except a general appropriation law shall take effect until at least ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly at which it was enacted, and the only exception stated is in the case of emergency bills, the emergency to be expressed in the DAY NOT MENTIONED.

the emergency to be expressed in the body of the bill, and the General Assembly directing otherwise by a vote of four-fifths of the members voting in each house. The Barksdale bill is neither each house. The Barksdale bill is neither an emergency bill nor a general appropriation bill, and hence does not come within the exception just noted. It, therefore, inevitably, the senator contends, comes under the application of the general provision, and does not take effect until at least ninety days after the session at which it was enacted adjourned, and, according to the senator, the bill is, therefore, not yet in force, and will not be until ninety days after the adjournment of the current session.

NINETY DAYS AFTER.

The time at which any of the sois of the prosent General Assembly shall take effect is one of the exceptions noted in

effect is one of the exceptions noted in section 10 of the schodule. But then the section of the Code referred to becomes applicable, and that provides when an act shall become effective, unless another not shall become effective, unless another day for the commencement thereof be particularly mentioned in the act itself, or be otherwise expressly provided, etc. Such day is not particularly mentioned in the act itself, and the time when it hecomes effective is, therefore, "as otherwise provided" in section 53 of the Constitution Unless the time is specifically stated at which such acts shall take effect they must become efective ninety days after the adjournment of the session, and not before.

The senator's view is at least worthy of careful consideration, and is espe-

of careful consideration, and is espe-cially interesting in its application to the cases of persons indicted or arrested on bench warrants charged with viblati of the pure elections law, which the set tor so strongly contends is not yet

#### INSURANCE COMMISSION. Agents Raised Some Objections

to the Pending Bill. The Senate Committee for Courts of Justice yesterday afternoon gave a hearing to the insurance agents who objected to certain provisions of the House bill to create a bureau of insurance. The hearing was had in the Sonate chamber, and there was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested. The committee after the hearing adjourned without action, save that several of the amendments suggested by the insurance agents were agreed to by the committee and acquiesced in by Mr. Caten, of the Revision Committee, the architect of the bill, Mr.

companies from the competition for husiness in this State was rejected.

After the goutlemen named had concluded, Delegate J. R. Caton, of Alexandria, who had drawn the bill, addressed the committee at some length on the constitutional questions involved in the creation of the bureau of insurance and the selection of a commissioner.

When Mr. Caton had concluded the committee west into executive session and

mittee went into executive session and considered the bill, and the constitutional question informally, exchanging views

question informally, exchanging views with great freedom.

The committee rose to meet again to-day immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate, at which time Chairman McItwaine agreed to have the bill ready with the amendments suggested by the insurance agents and approved by the committee. With the amendments sugcommittee, with the agents and accepted by the framer of the bill and the Senate commit-tee, it seems assured that the committee will report the amended measure with a favorable recommendation.

#### THE STORY UNTRUE.

New Interests in Seaboard All Friendly to Pres. Williams.

Triendly to Pres. Williams.

(By Associated Press.)

TAMPA, FLA?, Dec. 4.—President J. Skelton Williams and other officials, of the Seaboard Air Line, who are in South Florida on a tour or inspection, spent the day on a trip over their tracks.

To-night President Williams was above the story in the morning papers shown the story in the morning papers as a special dispatch from Boston, which said that H. M. Akkhson, of Atlanta, might succeed Mr. Williams as president

might succeed Mr. Williams as president of the Seaboard Air Line Railwny, and that the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, now controlled the system. In this connection, he said:
"The story is wholly untrue and without foundation. Buch a change has nover feen suggested, or considered. We are gratified to have our friends of the Old Colony Trust Company considerably interested in the Seaboard, but a controlling interest of the property is not owned in Boston."
Messrs, Blair and Collidge confirmed

Messrs, Blair and Collidge confirmed Messrs. Blair and Collidge confirmed the statements of President Williams, and added that the new interests in the property were friends of Mr. Williams, who recognized and appreciated the successful results of his administration, and that it was the desire and intention of the owners of the property that Mr. Williams remain at the head of the system, and that nothing else was contemplated.

#### MARTIAL LAW.

Governor Peabody Issues Proclamation-Arrests Will Follow.

mation—Arrests Will Follow.

(By Associated Press.)

DENVER, COL., Dec. 4—Governor Peabody to-day Issued a proclamation declaring Cripple Creek under martial law
and suspending the writ of habeas corpus. He declares that the gold camp
is in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and that the civil authorities are
powerless.

Wholesale arrests of strikers suspected
of implication in the Vinidcator explosion and other cases of violence will
be made to-morrow. The "bull pen"
will be enlarged so as to accommodate
several hundred prisoners.

#### SHORTAGE OF CARS ON SOUTHERN ROADS

(By Associated Press.)
BIRMINGHAM, "ALA, Dec. 4.—The shortage of freight cars on all southern railroads is a matter of great anxiety, and probably the heavy traffic of the holidays is just, beginning. The shortage has been more noticeable this year than ever before. It is feared that this condition may extend to passenger equipment during the immediate rush.

#### Boll Weevil Commission.

Boll Weevil Commission.

(Special to The Times-Disnatch.)

WASHINGTON. Dec. 4.—Representative Burgess, of Texas, introduced a bill to-day to lessen the damage of the cotton boll weevil, directing the Secretary of Agraculture to appoint a cotton committee in his department, to include residents of the States of Texas and Louisiana, to study the problem.

The bill appropriates \$250,000 to be used for this purpose. The suggestions of this commission are to be embodied into regulations and recommended to the legislatures of cotton raising States for enactment into law.

### CREDITORS DENY DOWIE INSOLVENT

Their Attorneys Say the Prophet Could Doubtless Pay Dollar for Dollar.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 4.-Stronger proof of the fact that all John Alexander Dowle's creditors are not a unit in the desire to have his estate administered by the bankruptoy court was given this afternoon. Seven creditors, representing claims of more than \$10,000, filed an anclaims of more than \$10,000, filed an anclaims of more than \$10,000, filed an answer in the United States District Court, in which they asked Judge Kohlsaat to Inquire into the question of Dowle's insolvency at once. They denied that the head of Zion City is insolvent or that he was in that condition when bankruptoy proceedings were begun against him, and they also averred that Dowle should not be declared bankrupt for any cause set forth in the original petition.

tion.

The lawyers who represent these seven creditors declare that additional claims, amounting to close to \$100,000, will be united in the contest against the bank-ruptcy proceedings. Frank Helmer, one of these attorneys, said that without the receivership, Dowle would be able to pay delar for dellar.

dollar for dollar. A middle aged man, known to Dowie's A middle aged man, known to Dowle st followers only as the "Milwaukee Million-aire," arrived at Zion City to-day. A prominent Dowleite, who refused to alvisitor was the "deliverer," whom Dowle mentioned at his rally meeting Wednes-day as being willing to pay Dowle's en-tire indebtedness if Dowle wished. Dowle and his "cabinet" met the newcomer at the depot.

#### UNABLE TO DO HOUSEWORK.

agreed to by the committee and acquiesced in by Mr. Caton, of the Revision Committee, the architect of the bill. Mr. Caton addressed the committee on constitutional phases of the question involved in the creation of such a commission, and the manner of choosing the commissioner.

Among the gentlemen who addressed the committee were Mr. John L. Watson, of Portsmouth; Messrs. J. B. Moore, Tothert Lecky, W. H. Sands, S. S. P. Patteson and Shafer, of this city. These gentlemen objected to certain phases of the hill, chiefly in the matter of phraseology, and offered or suggested amendments most of 'wellcat companies, and to prevent the operation of 'wellcat companies, in this State. Most of these were offered in crude, tontative form, and will have to be put into proper shape before action thereon. One amendment which was construed by several members of the committee to have the effect of practically elminating foreign

### MAGNITUDE OF ADVERTISING.

Some Astonishing Yet True Facts and Figures. By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR .- Skotch No. 8.

I don't know how many people, but a good many, I'm sure, have asked me to write something about the growth and development of advertising during the last quarter of a century as compared with the past. From books of reference, and from my serap books, and from other sources, I have crowded together some facts and figures concerning the past and present of advertising.

Accurate figures are impossible: General opinion, probably not far from fact, places the volume of present American commercial advertising, including commercial printing, as fully a dozen times greater than it was a quarter of a century age. Less conservative judgment would add from 50 to 100 per cent. to this estimate.

Advertising, was hern the day after

tury ago. Less conservative judgment would add from 10 to 100 per cent. to this estimate.

Advertising was born the day after the birthday of business, but commercial advertising, though always used, for business doing without it is impossible, was not recognized as a business necessity, or as an accomplice before and with business, until about 50 years ago; and 52 years later, or 25 years ago, adsity, or as an accomplice before and with business, until about 59 years ago, advertising was by common acceptance taken into business partnership and recognized to be as much a commercial essential as is the raw material itself, its manufacture, and its sale. Then the business brain looked upon advertising as investment and not as expense. Business brain looked upon advertising as investment and not as expense. Business had been considered more or less of an experiment and always as an expense—a luxury or a side-issue. To-day no successful advertiser advertising other than business investment, as much a real, langible thing as is the factory or the product of the factory.

A half century ago, most of the advertisers advertised under protest. To-day the advertising appropriation is handled as a necessary part of business.

Substantially every American publication carries advertising matter. The annual grand total of the number of copies issued by these publications, including dailles, weeklies, monthlies and other regularly issued periodicals, may exceed 3,500,000,000.

Assuming that there are 100 advertisements, a conservative figure in each

3,500,000,000.

Assuming that there are 100 advertisements, a conservative figure in each issue of each periodical, there then would be not far from 2,000,000 separate advertisements in every collective North American issue, and an aggregate number exceeding 30,000,000,000 of impressions of advertisements during a single year.

year.

If 250 clipped advertisements piled together would make the thickness of an inch, a year's advertising placed sheet upon sheet would erect a pile nearly 117,000,000 of feet high.

Place each copy of the advertisements appearing in all the publications during one year end to end, and there would be

newspaper and magazine advertising alone, and undoubtedly a sum equal to this is consumed for advertising printed

matter.

The grand total of North American advertising, including printing, but exclusive of all books and the product of the press which is not pure and simple advertising, cannot be far from \$500,-

clusive or all boose that the plotted countries which is not pure and simple advertising, cannot be far from \$300,000,000 per year.

If my figures be correct, the cost of spreading printer's ink all over the face of the civilized world, including the printing of books and all other printed matter whother it be advertising or otherwise, but not including lithography, will present an annual aggregate not far from \$2,000,000,000.

A statistican, with plenty of leisure, has calculated that the total annual circulation of all the periodicals in the world exceeds 12,000,000,000,000 copies. These combined editions would require over 760,000 tons of paper, and, if spread out, would cover an area of 10,600 square miles. If piled one upon another they would reach an allitude of 500 miles.

Assuming that the average man gives 15 minutes of his day to the study of his paper or other periodical, the people of the world, each year, collectively occupy the equivalent of 300,000 years reading their papers.

This enormous bulk of advertising, and this tremendous volume of printed matter, undoubtedly has grown within the last 25 years to occupy a volume 12 times greater than it was only a quarter of a century ago. To realize this let the reader turn to the advertising pages of the few magazines of 25 years ago and place them side by side with the magazines of to-day, Let him compare the size of the daily paper of a quarter of a century ago with the bulky Sunday paper of last Sunday. Let him hold in one hand the annual book catalogue of 25 years ago and in the other hand the catalogue of the books published last year.

Truly it may be said that the Path of Profession is payed with advertising.

Inst year.

Truly it may be said that the Path of Profession is paved with advertising.

# WATER FOR

A Problem That Now Confronts the City Councilmen Over the River.

THIEVES REPORTED AT WORK

Gang Said to be Operating in Swansboro-A Marriage-A Lodge Entertainment.

Manchester Bureau Times-Dispatch, }
No. 1102 Hull Street, \$

Great interest is felt throughout the city in the probable outcome of a meeting of the Water Commissioners, which will be held next Tuesday night for the purpose of considering the question of furnishing clear water for the city drink-

Two propositions will be submitted and each of them is of peculiar interest to the people. The Robertson proposition is for a supply of cool, clear water from the springs of Chesterfield. The Chipman proposition is for an electric process of clearing by means of a battery in the water. Both have their strong advo-cates. It is objected that the electricity leaves a tincture of tin that is more unwholesome than the mud it removes, but this is strenuously denied by the men

ROBBERY IN CHESTERFIELD.

It is reported that a gang of thieves has been operasing in Swansboro, and Oak Grove. Considerable alarm is felt by the citizens particularly since the robery of the Taylor home on Clopton Street. Another robbery was committed Thursday night in Oak Grove, when the home of Mr. Horner, of Marx Addition, was entered by a negro, thought by some, to be the one since captured by the officers. The negro in question by some, to be the one since captured by the officers. The negro in question is Eddie Keys, who is said to be a motorious character. He will be taken to the county jail and tried in the Coun-

y Court. SNELLINGS-TATUM. The marriage of Mrs. Hardie P. Snelings and Mr. Elisha G. Tatum occurred

Ings and Mr. Elisha G. Tatum occurred Thursday night at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride, No. 1122 Bainbridge Street. The ceremony was performed by the Pev. C. O. Woodward, in the presence of about one hundred guests. Among those present were the following:

Dr. T. P. Mathews, Mr., and Mrs. W. J. Carter, Misses Janye and Edna Davidson, Virgle Snellings, Mrs. A. D. Elroad, Mrs. R. B. Carrington, Mrs. J. E. Redford, Mrs. E. C. Wilburn, Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Walker, Mrs. C. A. Leonard, Mrs. C. R. Tomlinson, Mrs. Robert Cwathney, Mrs. V. L. White, Mrs. J. T. Green, Carter B. Snow, M. A. Royall, J. T. Abbott, S. E. Ullman, Robert Peasley, Gabe Peasley Miss Irene Taylor and allss Cornelin Walker. Cornelia Walker. LODGE ENTERTAINS.

LODGE ENTERTAINS.

Henderson Lodge, No. 105, L. O. O. F., ontertained Thursday night at Toney's Hall, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The friends and families of the members were present.

Addresses were made by Past Grand Masters Pohilg and Duke, of Richmond, and Mr. W. H. Snead and Chaplain Sharp, of Richmond, Mr. L. J. Harvie acted as master of ceremonies. The musical programme was rendered by the choir of the Stockton Street Church, A role was sung by Miss Cridlin.

PERSONAL AND BRIFF.

Harry Meredith, a messenger boy for

PERSONAL AND BRIEF.

Harry Meredith, a messonger boy for the Postal Telegraph Company, was alinfully injured Thursday night by belief thrown from his bloycle.

A filver tea was given last night at ed in the city last night,

the rectory of Meade Memorial Church.
A meeting of the Willing Workers' Society of the Clopton Street Baptist Church was held last night at the residence of Mr. E. T. Cole. BANK CLEARINGS.

Table Giving Figures for Chief Cities of the Country.

Table Giving Figures for Chief Cities of the Country.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The following table, complied by Bradsheet, shows the tank clearings at a number of the principal cities for the week ending-December 4, with percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with corresponding week inst year. Sixty-four other cities are included in the totals.

New York 31.33, 142,000, decrease 12.3.

Unicago \$131,756,01,947, increase 1.2.

Boaton \$131,756,08, decrease 1.2.

Boaton \$131,756,08, decrease 1.2.

Pittsburg \$33,219,120, decrease 3.2.

St. Louis \$67,196,711, increase 1.2.

Pittsburg \$33,219,120, decrease 3.2.

San Francisco \$34,145,50, increase 3.2.

Kansas City \$22,012,718, increase 1.3.

Cincinnat \$23,444,505, increase 2.2.

Kansas City \$22,012,718, increase 1.3.

Now Orleans \$23,835,839, increase 2.4.

Louisville \$11,231,904, increase 1.3.

Nichmond \$5,107,918, increase 73.7, washington \$4,330,225, increase 2.3.

Savannah \$5,063,761, increase 3.5.

Alemphis \$6,02,761, increase 3.5.

Alemphis \$6,02,761, increase 3.5.

Alemphis \$1,474,05, increase 3.5.

Alemphis \$1,475,060, increase 3.8.

Birmingham \$1,477,066, increase 3.8.

Birmingham \$1,477,066, increase 3.8.

Birmingham \$1,477,066, increase 3.8.

Birmingham \$1,477,066, increase 3.8.

Alcksonville \$1,281,000, increase 6.4.

Chattanooga \$47,341, increase 3.8.

Jacksonville \$1,281,000, increase 6.4.

Chattanooga \$47,341, increase

#### Weekly Cotton Statement.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLDANS, Dec. 4.—Secretary
Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton
statement, issued to-day, shows for the
four days of December an increase over Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton statement, Issued to-day, shows for the four days of December an Increase over last year of 5,000, and an Increase over the same period year before last of 2,000. For the ninety-five days of the seas in that have clapsed the aggregate is behind the same days of last year 62,000, and ahead of the same days of last year fe2,000, and ahead of the same days year before last 161,000. The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 478,457 against 411,074 for the same seven days last year and 482,737 year before last.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports to be 4,018,000 against 3,325,153 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohlo and Potomac rivers to Northorn mills and Canada, 199,941 against 401,642 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the year, 432,198 against 473,533 last year, and Southern mill takings 620,000 against 5,343,110 last year. The total movement since September 1st is 5,220,750 against 5,343,110 last year and 5,129,-015 year before last.

Foreign exports for the week have been 344,445 against 2,530,285. The total takings of American mills north and south and Canada this far the season have been 1,205,546 against 1,358,75 last year. Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the week 29,388 baies against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 7,3719. Including stocks left over at ports an interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 5,44,600 against 5,558,184 for the same period last year.

The Treaty Delivered.

#### The Treaty Delivered.

The Treaty Delivered.

(By Associated Press.)

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—Wrapped in the flags of the United States and Panama the canal treaty was to-day officially delivered into the hands of United States Consulteneral Gudger. The transfer took place at the palace in the presence of the members of innua, the ministors of the republic. United States Vice-Consul Ehrman and other prominent persons. From the palace the chest containing the treaty was carried by two policemen to the consultageneral, where it will be kept until shipped to the United States.

#### Bucket Shop Concern Suspends.

BUTTE, MONT. Dec. 4-The Western Grain and Stock Exchange, operating a line of bucaet shops in the States, has suspended. The recent slump in the stock market is supposed to have caused the failure.

Negro Arrested.

# A Long to Be Remembered Bargain Saturday at Burk's.

HE best place in the city to purchase apparelling needs is the term accredited to this store by the whole buying public. The largest and most varied assortment of strictly High-Class, Dependable Apparel is at all times provided for your selection, and every benefit, convenience or accommodation of store service are extended with bountiful liberality, making it a pleasure instead of a troublesome task to fit the figure and please the taste. That lower prices must and do prevail here is a foregone conclusion, when the unequalled facilities and immense mercantile power of the Burk organization are reflected upon and duly considered. We are the makers of the clothes we sell. "Direct to the wearer" is the proposition here.

Why take chances with small and inferior stocks or accept lesser values when you can come to Richmond's great supply center and make your selections?

Men's Suits and Overcoats, \$10.00.

Men's High-Grade Suits and Overcoats, \$12.50 Neither Suits nor Overcoats will you equal elsewhere under \$15 to \$18, and at that not procure their style and perfect fitting feature. \$12.50

Men's Finest Suits and Overcoats.

Hand-Tailored Garments throughout, constructed like the costilest made-to-measure attire, if not blind to self-interest, and a saving of at least 50 per cent on the tailors' exhorbitant prices, you will want to look into the opportunity of pleusing your every requirement of fashion, quality and fit; instead of \$40, \$35, \$30, only

# Wonderful Opportunities in the Boys' Department.

Boys' Substantial Suits, \$1.48.

Of strong, serviceable materials, in Dark Blue Twilled Cheviot and Neat Brown Mix- \$1.48

Boys' Pure Wool Suits, \$2.48.

A bargain leader that should bring crowds to this store all day; strictly All-Wool Suits, \$2.48 worth at least \$3.50 to \$4; special......

Boys' Overcoats, \$1.95.

Boys' Correct Fashion Long Overcoats. 

Boys' Nice Dress Suits, \$2.95.

The biggest bargain ever offered. Choice is offered of Excellent Strictly Pure-Wool Cheviot, Tweed and Cassimere Sults, of stylish colors, in both plain colors and fancy mixtures. 34 will not buy \$2.95 their equal, only.

Boys' Swellest Suits, \$5.00.

Boys' and Children's Swellest Overcoats.

Russian, Military and Reefer styles for little tots; full length, belt and tourist shapes for large boys to age 16; thely trimmed and elegantly made, Emphatically unequalled at \$7, only.......

#### Youths' Attire---Inimitable Offerings. Special for To-Day and Saturday.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits—strictly pure wool Cheviots and Cassimeres in neat fancy patterns and solid colors—cut in correct Fall Fashfons and well made—\$5.95 only.

Boys' Finer Quality Long Trouser Suits—made from excellent fabrics warranted pure wool and fadeless colors—in stylish fancy effects and solid blacks—\$7.35 only.

actual \$10.00 Values—Special for to-day, \$\mathbb{P}\_{\cdot}^{\cdot}\$. 35 only.

Boys' High-Grade Long Trouser Suits—the season's newest pattern fancy mixtures, plaids and broken stripes in the foreign Cheviots and Cassimores—also fine black. Thibets, Cheviots and Worstedts—all designed in absolutely correct Fall Styles, Single or Double-Breasted—Suits well worth \$13.50 and \$15—\$\$9.90 Special for to-day, only.

Boys' Full Long Overcoats—immense variety finest Meltons, Cheviots, Friezes and Thibets, in blacks, Oxfords and fancy effects—Belt or Tourist fashions, elegantly made and trimmed—overcoats which would cost all the way up to \$15 at any other place \$9.90 —Special for to-day.

Bys Durable Knee Pants, all sizes to age 18, made of winter-weight, good wearing, mixed: twilled cheviots, superbly made, finished with taped seams, riveted buttons, patented Excelsior waistbands and hip pockets, the half-dollar kind elsewhere, only

SIX BIG STORES.

# BURK & CO..

Manufacturers and Retailers,

1003 East Main Street.

Baltimore, Md., Dallas, Tex., Norfolk, Va., Nashville, Tenn.

## DR. F. T. M'FADEN MEETS HIS PEOPLE

New Pastor of First Presbyterian Church Attends Bazaar and is Cordially Received.

Rev. Dr. F. T. McFaden, the nev pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, arrived from Lynchburg yesterday aftercongregation at the bazaar being held in the lecture room of the church.

While the gathering was brought about by the bazaar, much interest was added to it by the presence of the minister. Probably J. M. Barrie would call Dr. McFaden a "Little Minister," He stands four square to the world, however, with a well-knit body and a clear-cut, intelligent face. He has a good grasp of the hand and was making friends right and left last night. Rev. W. S. Campbell, Mr. W. C. Camp and others who have long known the new paster, were introducing known the new paster, were introducing him around. Dr. McFaden will reside with Rev. Mr. Campbell, No. 819 West Grace Street, until the fall, at least. He preaches at both services to-morrow, and will doubtless have large congregations.

#### SECURE BIG SUM.

Effect of a Bill Offered in the Senate Yesterday.

Among the bills offered in the State Senate yesterday was one drawn by the attorney-general and presented by Senaor Wickham, which will have the effect of bringing a large sum of revenue into the treasury. The bill is in relation to the collection of the arrears of taxes against banks and banking associations on their shares of capital stock, whether held by residents of non-posidents of this

held by residents of non-residents of this State.

Its presentation is consequent upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the State in the case of the People's National Bank and others vs. Morton Marye, Auditor of Public Accounts, in which this bank, making a test case for all the national banks of the State, sought to resist the payment of this tax and raised the question of its constitutionality.

As a result of the decision of the highest tribunal in the land and the bill now pending, a large sum will be turned into the State treasury, for the arrearrage of taxes in some cases are large. The victory of the State in the Supreme Court is a brilliant triumph for the attorney seneral, who was arrayed against the leading members of the bar of Lynch-burg.

# LIFE YOUR COLLEGE.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Every day the old saying of the prophet s verified in human experience: "We brought nothing into this world, and it s certain we can carry nothing out." All that we have we somehow accumulate on the road, by inheritance, if the people before us had anything to be-

people before us had anything to bequeath, by our own exertions, or by sheer good fortune.

Luck and pluck march together and help some of us to honorable independence as we journey through life. But we take no luggage, no houses, nor stocks, nor jewels, nor gold with us at the journey's end.

It is wise, while in porfect poise of mind and body, while health is unbroken, and the days are full of cheerful activity, to decide what shall be done with one's property when one leaves it to other hands.

one's propersy other hands.

Men and women have a superstitious shrinking from this manifest duty, in many cases as if they heard the toilling of a funeral knell in the solomnity of walking a will. Yet no one will die an making a will. Yet no one will die an hour sooner for having thus set his house of life in order and made things easy for his heirs. Husbands who love their wives devot-

Husbands who love their wives devotedly and realize with a shudder that these objects of their love would be exposed to suffering if left without provision, should not trust to the arbitrament of chance. They should make a will, Generous provision should be made for a wife during her entire life.

As a rule, it is churlish to direct that a wife shall lose her husband's fortune if she marries again. Yet a man may

if she marries again. Yet a man may have kindred or children, who, in justice should inherit what is his, and if his widow marries it may not be just that she should carry his wealth and tack it the history and her another. on to the house of another.

Trouble comes from neglect to make

Trouble comes from noglect to make a will of any sort.

The other day in Maryland, a bereaved woman found herself suddenly almost penuliess, the little fortune of her husband, enough to make a comfortable provision for her old age, going to other relatives, and only a pittance coming to her.

in another. When this husband died the original and only will left all he possessed to the wife whom he had repudiated, and the wife he loved found herself in utter penury, denied even of her name. Yet she was the mother of her husband's child.

People often say: "Why should we bother about a last will and testament? We are not rich."

Every home has its little store of treasures, heirlooms from the past, old

treasures, nericoms from the past, our furniture, curios brought from East and West, spoils of travel, books, plotures, rugs, things that make the home attractive.

When death breaks up a home, it is well that there should be no quarreling over that there should be no quarreling over these possessions. If the owner has indi-cated their proper division there will be no heartburning nor contention.

no heartburning nor contention.

In complex relationships, where there are children of successive marriages, and possibly some irritation between the sons and daughters of the older and the younger branch, a will should be made with extreme care. Fow men should trust themselves to do a thing so important and far-reaching in its consequences without legal advice.

The most astute and shrewd of business men may blunder in some matter of tech-

men may blunder in some matter of teca-nique when making his will, and after his death his purposes may be defeated. Choose a competent attorney and have your will made with reference to the existing statutes of your State, is the course of true wisdom.

A hed of pain or illness is no place for the making of a will.

the making of a will.

Racked with fever, vague with delirium, burdened with weakness, a man
is in no condition to execute such an

The other day, in Maryland, a best reaved woman found herself suddenly almost pennlless, the little fortune of her husband, enough to make a comfortable provision for her old age, going to other relatives, and only a pittance comins to her.

Yet the man had always intended to make a will, leaving his wife his sole legates.

Good intentions evaporating in thin air are the deepest disappointments known to mortals.

A still more pittful case was that of a widow whose husband, before marrying her, had made a will in favor of an earlier wife, from whom, before courting and marrying a second partner, he had supposed himself legally released.

Our divorce laws are a blot upon our national escutcheon. Proverblally loose and irregular, a man may be divorced and regular, a man may be divorced and irregular, a man may be divorced and more section of the country and bound in one section of the country and bound of a lawyer, or in a desk or bureau open to the inspection of the family,